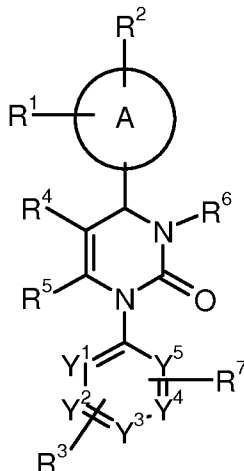


### AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Previously Presented) A compound of the general formula (I)



wherein

A represents an aryl or heteroaryl ring,

R<sup>1</sup>, R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> independently from each other represent hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, hydroxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy can be further substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy,

R<sup>4</sup> represents trifluoromethylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenoxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-arylaminocarbonyl, arylcarbonyl, heteroarylcarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl or cyano, wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl can be further substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected

from the group consisting of C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkyl, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonylamino, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyl)-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino, cyano, amino, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl and tri-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-silyl, and wherein heteroarylcarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl can be further substituted with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,

R<sup>5</sup> represents C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, which can be substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkenoxo, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylthio, amino, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylamino, arylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl and the radical -O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,

or

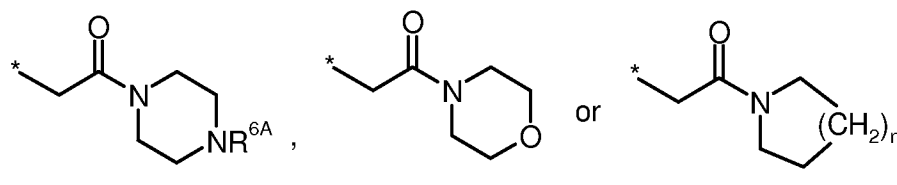
R<sup>5</sup> represents amino,

R<sup>6</sup> represents hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, formyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylsulfonyl)-aminocarbonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylsulfonyl)-N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroarylcarbonyl or heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl can be substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonylamino, tri-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-silyl, cyano, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-

alkylamino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl  
and halogen,

or

R<sup>6</sup> represents a moiety of the formula



wherein

R<sup>6A</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and

n represents an integer of 1 or 2,

R<sup>7</sup> represents halogen, nitro, cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, hydroxy or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy, wherein  
C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl is further substituted with one to three identical or different radicals  
selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, and C<sub>1</sub>-  
C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxy can be further substituted with one to three identical or different  
radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy,

and

Y<sup>1</sup>, Y<sup>2</sup>, Y<sup>3</sup>, Y<sup>4</sup> and Y<sup>5</sup> independently from each other represent CH or N, wherein the ring  
contains either 0, 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. (Previously Presented) The compound of general formula (I) according to Claim 1, wherein

A represents an aryl or heteroaryl ring,

$R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  independently from each other represent hydrogen, halogen, nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, hydroxy or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy, wherein  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl and  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy can be further substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy and  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,

$R^4$  represents  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkenoxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_6$ - $C_{10}$ -arylaminocarbonyl, heteroarylcarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl or cyano, wherein  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl, mono- and di- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylaminocarbonyl can be further substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkyl, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylcarbonyl-amino, amino, mono- and di- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl and tri- $(C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl)-silyl,

$R^5$  represents  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, which can be substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkenoxo,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylthio, amino, mono- and di- $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylamino, arylamino, hydroxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl and the radical -O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl-O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,

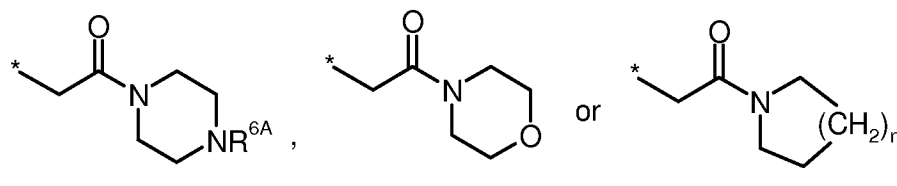
or

R<sup>5</sup> represents amino,

R<sup>6</sup> represents hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, formyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- or di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-cycloalkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylsulfonyl)-aminocarbonyl, N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylsulfonyl)-N-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-aminocarbonyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, heteroarylcarbonyl or heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkylcarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl can be substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonylamino, tri-(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl)-silyl, cyano, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl and halogen,

or

R<sup>6</sup> represents a moiety of the formula



wherein

R<sup>6A</sup> is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and

n represents an integer of 1 or 2,

$R^7$  represents halogen, nitro, cyano,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, hydroxy or  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy, wherein  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl is further substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy and  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy, and  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxy can be further substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy and  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,

and

$Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$ ,  $Y^3$ ,  $Y^4$  and  $Y^5$  independently from each other represent CH or N, wherein the ring contains either 0, 1 or 2 nitrogen atoms.

3. (Previously Presented) The compound of general formula (I) according to Claim 1, wherein

A represents a phenyl, naphthyl or pyridyl ring,

$R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^3$  independently from each other represent hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, bromo, nitro, cyano, methyl, ethyl, trifluoromethyl or trifluoromethoxy,

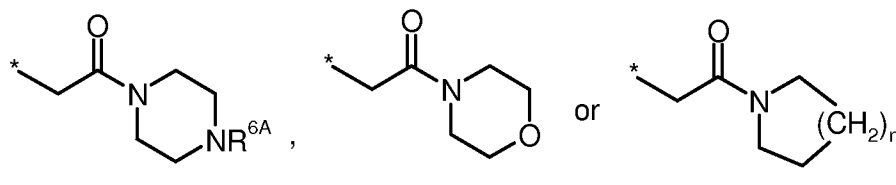
$R^4$  represents  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl, hydroxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylaminocarbonyl or cyano, wherein  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl and mono- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylaminocarbonyl can be substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of  $C_3$ - $C_8$ -cycloalkyl, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl, amino, mono- or di- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl,

$R^5$  represents methyl or ethyl,

$R^6$  represents hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, mono- or di- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylaminocarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkylcarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl or heterocyclylcarbonyl, wherein  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl and  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl can be substituted with one to three identical or different radicals selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl, hydroxy,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, mono- and di- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylaminocarbonyl, cyano, amino, mono- and di- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,

or

$R^6$  represents a moiety of the formula



wherein

$R^{6A}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and

$n$  represents an integer of 1 or 2,

$R^7$  represents halogen, nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy,

and

$Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$ ,  $Y^3$ ,  $Y^4$  and  $Y^5$  each represent CH.

4. (Previously Presented) The compound of general formula (I) according to Claim 1, wherein

A represents a phenyl or a pyridyl ring,

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> each represent hydrogen,

R<sup>2</sup> represents fluoro, chloro, bromo, nitro or cyano,

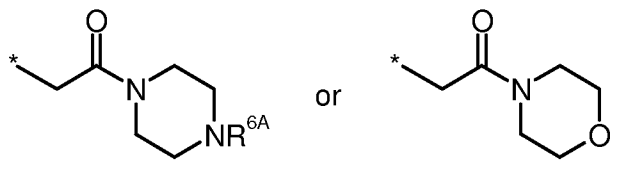
R<sup>4</sup> represents cyano, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl can be substituted with a radical selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino, heteroaryl and heterocyclyl,

R<sup>5</sup> represents methyl,

R<sup>6</sup> represents hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, mono- or di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylcarbonyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl, wherein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl can be substituted with a radical selected from the group consisting of heteroaryl, hydroxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, amino-carbonyl, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylaminocarbonyl, amino, mono- and di-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino,

or

R<sup>6</sup> represents a moiety of the formula



wherein



$R^{6A}$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen and methyl,

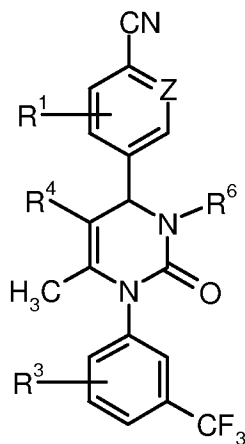
$R^7$  represents trifluoromethyl or nitro,

and

$Y^1$ ,  $Y^2$ ,  $Y^3$ ,  $Y^4$  and  $Y^5$  each represent CH.

5. (Previously presented) The compound of general formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein A is phenyl or pyridyl.
6. (Previously Presented) The compound of general formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein  $R^1$  is hydrogen.
7. (Previously Presented) The compound of general formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein  $R^2$  is cyano.
8. (Previously Presented) The compound of general formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein  $R^3$  is hydrogen.
9. (Previously Presented) The compound of general formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein  $R^4$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkoxycarbonyl optionally substituted by hydroxy or wherein  $R^4$  is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylcarbonyl.
10. (Previously Presented) The compound of general formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein  $R^5$  is methyl.
11. (Previously Presented) The compound of general formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein  $R^6$  is hydrogen.

12. (Previously Presented) The compound of general formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein  $R^7$  is trifluoromethyl or nitro.
13. (Previously Presented) A compound of general formula (IA)

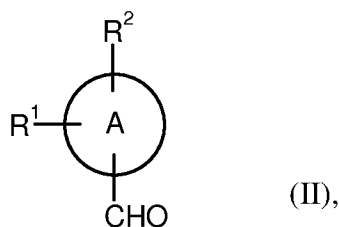


wherein

Z represents CH or N, and

$R^1$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^6$  have the meaning indicated in claim 1.

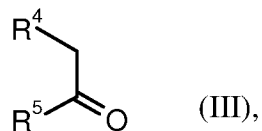
14. (Previously Presented) A process for synthesizing the compounds of general formula (I), as defined in claim 1 by condensing compounds of general formula (II)



wherein

A, R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> have the meaning indicated in claim 1,

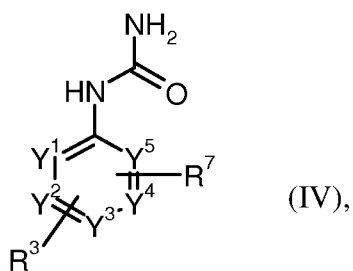
with compounds of general formula (III)



wherein

R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> have the meaning indicated in claim 1,

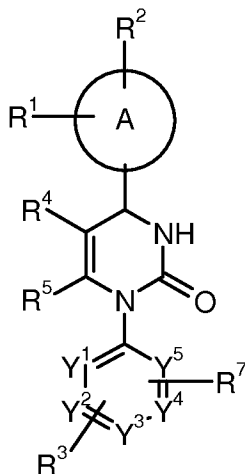
and compounds of general formula (IV)



wherein

R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, and Y<sup>1</sup> to Y<sup>5</sup> have the meaning indicated in claim 1,

in the presence of an acid either in a three-component / one-step reaction or sequentially to give compounds of the general formula (IB)



wherein

A, R<sup>1</sup> to R<sup>5</sup>, R<sup>7</sup>, and Y<sup>1</sup> to Y<sup>5</sup> have the meaning indicated in claim 1,

optionally followed by reaction of the compounds of general formula (IB) with compounds of the general formula (V)



wherein

R<sup>6\*</sup> has the meaning of R<sup>6</sup> as indicated in claim 1, but does not represent hydrogen, and

X represents a leaving group,

in the presence of a base.

15. (Previously Presented) A composition containing at least one compound of general formula (I) as defined in claim 1 and a pharmacologically acceptable diluent.
16. (Canceled)
17. (Previously Presented) A process for preparation of a composition, said process comprising a step of bringing the compounds of general formula (I) as defined in claim 1

together with customary auxiliaries into a suitable application form; wherein said composition contains at least one compound of general formula (I) and a pharmacologically acceptable diluent.

18. (Canceled)
19. (Currently Amended) A method of treating ~~acute and chronic inflammatory, ischaemic or remodelling processes~~ chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or acute myocardial infarction, said method comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of claim 1.
20. (Canceled)
21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 19, wherein a neutrophil elastase inhibitory amount is administered.
22. (Previously Presented) A composition containing at least one compound of general formula (IA) as defined in claim 13 and a pharmacologically acceptable diluent.
23. (Previously Presented) A process for preparation of a composition, said process comprising a step of bringing the compounds of general formula (IA) as defined in claim 13 together with customary auxiliaries into a suitable application form; wherein said composition contains at least one compound of general formula (IA) and a pharmacologically acceptable diluent.
24. (Previously Presented) Ethyl 4-(4-cyanophenyl)-6-methyl-1-(3-methylphenyl)-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5-pyrimidinecarboxylate, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.